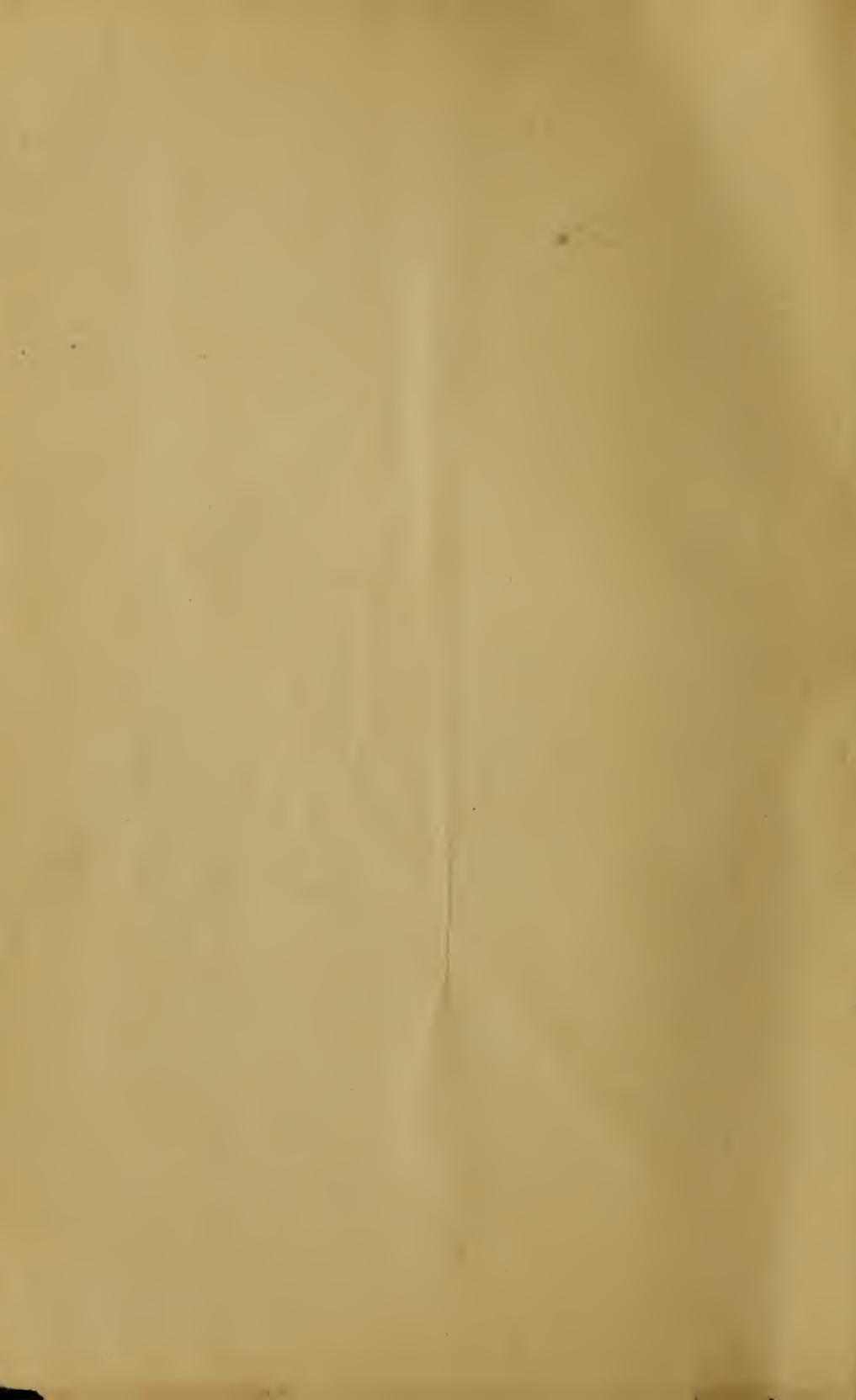
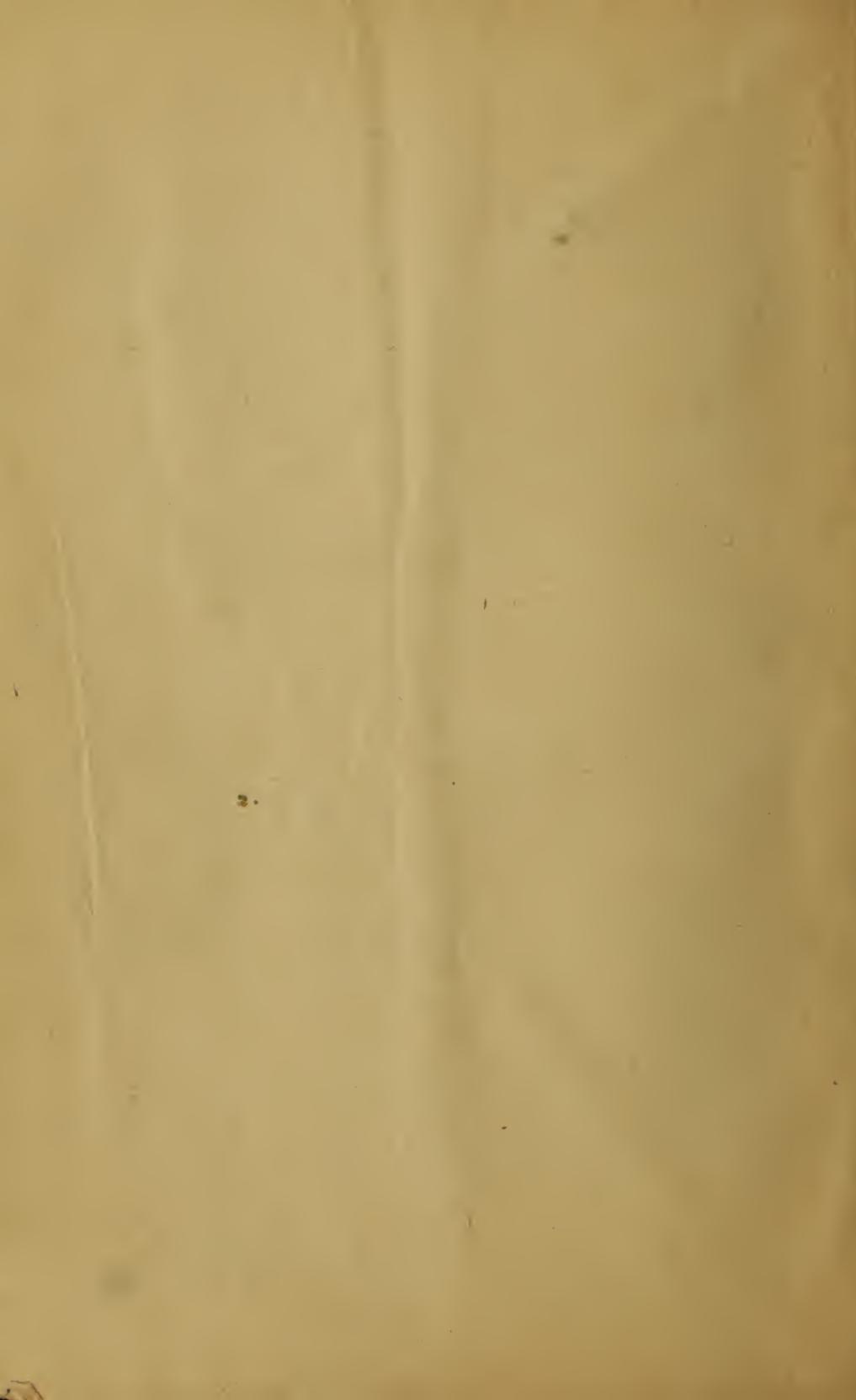


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SECRETS

FOR

MONEY MAKING

RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION

—OF—

TESTED RECIPES

FOR

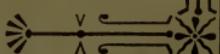
Home Life and Manufacturing Secrets

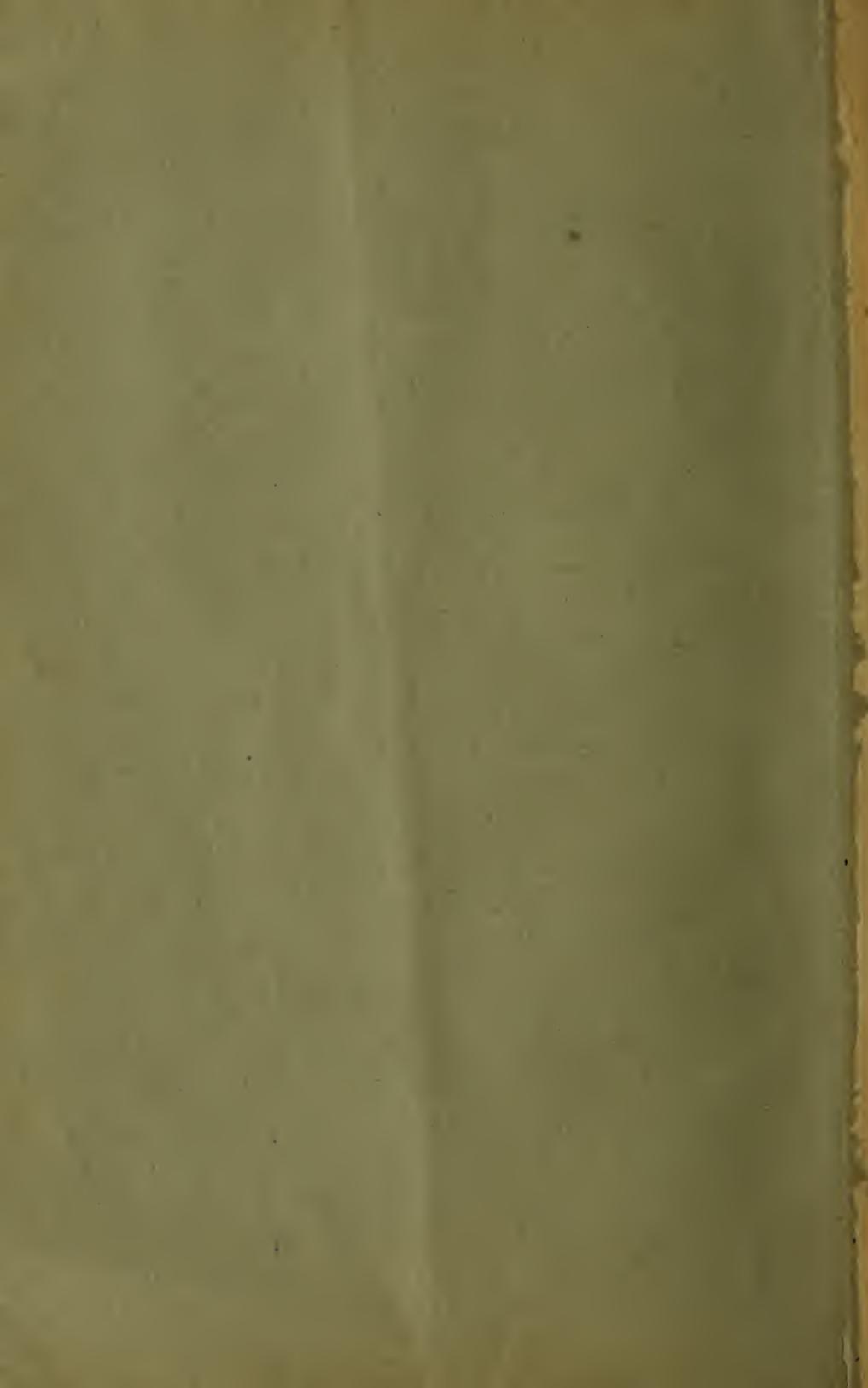


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DRUG AND CHEMICAL SUPPLY WORKS.

1894.





THE
SECRETS of MONEY MAKING

—OR—

MANY WAYS TO BECOME WEALTHY,

WITH FULL DIRECTIONS FOR MANUFACTURING

MOST OF THE BEST SELLING ARTICLES
EVER OFFERED ON THE MARKET,

COMPRISING A

RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF WELL-
TRIED RECIPES, TRADE WRINKLES, AND
MANUFACTURING SECRETS,

BY SOME OF WHICH

Large Fortunes Have Been Made

OAK PARK, ILL.:

DRUG AND CHEMICAL SUPPLY WORKS.

" 1894.



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How to Make Money

A GUIDE TO RAPID WEALTH,

WITH FULL DIRECTIONS FOR MANUFACTURING

Most of the Best Selling Articles ever
Placed on the Market.

1. FROZEN PERFUME.—Follow the same directions as in "Starch Enamel," (p. 4) and perfume as follows: Take 2 oz. oil lemon grass and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. oil of cloves, and $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. oil lavender flowers; mix them well together. For this amount of perfume you require about 4 quarts of the liquid paraffine. Pour the oils into the melted paraffine while warm, stirring it well while pouring. Stamp into square cakes and put into neatly printed envelopes. Sell for 10 cents a cake, cost two cents. Agents can sell 100 cakes a day.

2. LIGHTNING INK ERASER.—Take of chloride of lime 1 lb., thoroughly pulverized, and 4 quarts soft water. The above must be thoroughly shaken when first put together. It is required to stand twenty-four hours to dissolve

the chloride of lime. Then strain through a cotton cloth, after which add a teaspoonful of acetic acid (No. 8. commercial) to every ounce of chloride of lime water. The eraser is used by reversing the penholder in the hand, dipping the end in the fluid, and applying it, without rubbing, to the blot to be erased. When the ink has disappeared, absorb the fluid into a blotter, and the paper is immediately ready to write upon. Put up in common ink bottles and retail for 25 cents each.

3. SELF-SHINING STOVE POLISH.—Take plumbago (black lead) finely pulverized, and put in 2-oz. wood boxes nicely labeled, and sell for 10 or 15 cents a box. Wholesale to stores and agents at \$6.00 a hundred. Costs less than 3 cents a box to manufacture.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Use a damp woolen rag, dip in the box, and apply to the stove. Then polish with a dry cloth, and a most beautiful polish will appear.

4. ELECTRIC POWDER.—To 4 lbs. best quality whiting add $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cream tartar and 3 oz. calcined magnesia; mix thoroughly together, box and label.

DIRECTIONS.—Use the polish dry with a piece of chamois skin or canton flannel previously moistened with water or alcohol, and finish with the polish dry. A few moments' rubbing will develop a surprising lustre, different from the polish produced by any other substance.

5. IMPROVED STARCH ENAMEL.—Melt 5 lbs. of refined paraffine wax in a tin boiler or pan over a slow fire; use care in melting. When melted, remove the vessel from the fire and add 200 drops of oil of citronelli. Take some round tin pie pans and oil them with sweet oil as you would for pie baking, but do not use lard. Put these pans on a

level table, and pour in enough for the hot wax to make a depth in each pan equal to about the thickness of one-eighth of an inch. While hot, glance over the pans to see that they are level. As this is very essential, please remember it. If the pans are not level, the cakes will be all thicknesses, which should not be so. Let them cool, but not too fast. Watch them closely, and have a tin stamp ready to stamp the cakes out about the size of an ordinary candy lozenge. This stamp should be about eight inches long, larger at the top than at the bottom, so that the cakes can pass up through the stamp as you are cutting them out of the pans. Lay the cakes in another pan to cool. Before they become very hard, separate them from each other; if not, it will be difficult to do so when they become very hard. Do not neglect this. Have boxes made at any box-maker's in any large city. They cost about from one to two-cents each; sliding boxes are the best. Have your labels printed, and commence business at once. Put 24 to 30 cakes in each box, and retail for 25 cents. Wholesale for \$1.50 per dozen.

DIRECTIONS.—To a pint of boiling starch stir in one cake or tablet. This gives an excellent lustre to linen or muslin, and imparts a splendid perfume to the clothes, and makes the iron pass very smoothly over the surface. It requires but half the ordinary labor to do an ironing. It is admired by every lady. It prevents the iron from adhering to the surface, and the clothes remain clean and neat much longer than by any other method.

6. MAGIC GREASE AND DIRT ANNIHILATOR.—

To make one gross 8-ounce bottles—*aqua-ammonia* 1 gallon, soft water 8 gallons, best white soap 4 lbs., saltpetre 8 oz. Shave the soap fine, add the water, boil until the soap is dissolved, let it get cold, then add the saltpetre, stirring until dissolved. Now strain, let the suds settle, skim off the dry suds, add the ammonia, bottle and cork at once.

Costs about \$7.25 per gross; sells for \$72.00. It will do everything claimed for it, and more too. It is no mixture of soap suds as some may suppose, but a pure, scientific, chemical preparation. If you wish to make a small quantity for trial, take aqua-ammonia 2 oz., soft water 1 quart, saltpetre 1 teaspoonful, white soap in proportion. Shave the soap fine, mix all, shake well, and let settle a day or two to dissolve the soap.

It will remove all kinds of grease and oil spots from every variety of wearing apparel; will remove all grease from door knobs, window sills, etc. It will remove paint from a board; it turns any grease or oil into soap, which is easily washed out with clear cold water. It is certain death to bed bugs.

DIRECTIONS.—For grease spots, pour upon the article to be cleaned a sufficient quantity of the Magic Annihilator, rubbing well with a clean sponge, and applying to both sides of the article you are cleaning. Upon carpets and coarse goods, where the grease is hard and dry, use a stiff brush and wash out with clear cold water. For shampooing take a small quantity of the Magic Annihilator with an equal quantity of water.

7. CERTAIN CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.—Sulphate of iron 5 grains, magnesia 10 grains, peppermint water 11 drams, spirits of nutmeg 1 dram, twice a day. This preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks.

8. TO FORCE MUSTACHE AND WHISKERS TO GROW.—Croton oil 12 drops, sweet oil of almonds $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. troy. Mix and rub on skin gently twice a day. If too irritating, double the amount of sweet almond oil. It is poisonous.

9. RAZOR PASTE.—Levigated oxide of tin (prepared putty powder) 1 ounce, powdered oxalic acid $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., powdered gum 20 grains. Make it into a stiff paste with water, and evenly and thinly spread it over the strop. With very friction, this paste gives a fine edge to the razor, and its little efficiency is still further increased by moistening it

10. AFTER-SHAVING CREAM.—Curd soap 8 oz., almond oil 2 oz., glycerine 1 oz., spermaceti $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., carbonate of potassium $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., water 16 oz.

DIRECTIONS.—Cut the curd soap into shreds, and dissolve it by the aid of a water bath in 14 oz. of water. Dissolve the spermaceti in the almond oil, and while warm mix it with glycerine, potash, and remainder of the water; transfer to a warm mortar, gradually and steadily incorporate the warm soap solution, and continue to stir until a smooth paste is formed. With this incorporate a suitable perfume.

11. CURLING CREAM.—Mucilage of gum arabic 3 oz., salts of tartar $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., rose water $2\frac{1}{4}$ pt., orange flower oil (from flowers) 6 oz. Color with liquid carmine.

12. TO DESTROY FLIES.—Boil some quassia-chips in a little water, sweeten with syrup or molasses and place it in saucers. It is destructive to flies, but not to children.

13. CIDER WITHOUT APPLES.—Mix well together 10 gallons cold water, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. brown sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tartaric acid, add the juice pressed from 2 or 3 lbs. dried sour apples, boiled.

14. WILD CHERRY PHOSPHATE.—Wild cherry extract (B. & C.'s) 4 oz., simple syrup 1 gal., fruit acid 1 oz. caramel enough to color slightly. Mix, and serve as a sti

drink in an eight-ounce mineral glass, adding the phosphate last, and stirring with a spoon.

15. ROOT BEER.—Syrup 1 gallon, root beer essence 2 ounces, soluble essence of ginger, or oil of extract of ginger, 1 ounce; tincture of capsicum $\frac{1}{2}$ dram, fruit acid solution 1 ounce. Color dark with caramel.

16. SODA SYRUP.—The common or more watery syrups are made by using loaf or crushed sugar, 8 pounds; pure water, 1 gallon; gum arabic, 2 ounces. Mix in a brass or copper kettle; boil until the gum is dissolved, then skim and strain through white flannel, after which add tartaric acid, $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz., dissolved in hot water. To flavor, use extract of lemon, orange, rose, pine-apple, peach, sarsaparilla, strawberry, etc., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to each bottle, or to your taste.

17. TO MAKE HAIR SOFT AND GLOSSY.—Put one ounce of castor oil in one pint of bay rum or alcohol, and color it with a little of the tincture of alkanet root. Apply a little every morning.

18. SURE CURE FOR BALDNESS.—Take water, one pint; pearl-ash, one-half ounce; onion juice, one gill. Mix, and cork in a bottle. Rub the head night and morning, with a rough towel, dipped in the mixture.

19. TO PREVENT HAIR TURNING GRAY.—When the hair begins to change color, the use of the following pomade has a beneficial effect in preventing the disease extending, and has the character of even restoring the color of the hair in many instances:—Lard, 4 ounces; spermaceti, 4 drachms; oxide of bismuth, 4 drachms. Melt the lard and spermaceti together, and when getting cold stir in the bismuth; to this can be added any kind of perfume, according to choice. It should be used whenever the hair re-

quires dressing. It must not be imagined that any good effect speedily results; it is, in general, a long time taking place, the change being very gradual.

20. TO REMOVE FRECKLES, PIMPLES, TANS, ETC.—Tincture of benzoine, one pint; tincture tolou, one-half pint; oil rosemary, one-half ounce. Put one teaspoonful of the above mixture in one-quarter pint of water, and with a towel wash the face night and morning.

21. TO MAKE COMPLEXION FAIR.—Take emulsion of bitter almonds, 1 pint; oxymuriate of quicksilver, $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains; sal ammonia, 1 drachm. Use moderately for pimples, freckles, tanned complexions.

22. FISH BAIT COMPOUND.—Put the oil of rhodium on the bait, when fishing with the hook, and you will always succeed. Or, take the juice of smallage or lovage, and mix with any kind of bait. As long as there remains any kind of fish within many yards of your hook, you will find yourself busy pulling them out.

23. HOW TO INTOXICATE FISH.—Take *Coccus Indicus*, pulverize and mix with dough, then scatter it broadcast over the water, as you would sow seed. The fish will seize it with great avidity, and will instantly become so intoxicated that they will turn belly up on top of the water, by dozens, hundreds, or thousands, as the case may be. All that you now have to do, is to have a boat, or other convenience, to gather them up, and as you gather put them in a tub of clean water, and presently they will be as lively and healthy as ever.

24. HUNTERS' AND TRAPPERS' SECRETS.—Take equal parts of oil of rhodium, anise oil, sweet oil and honey, and mix well. Put a few drops on any kind of bait.

25. OINTMENT FOR TRAPS that will Attract all **Animals**.—Take one-half pound strained honey, one-quarter drachm musk, three drachms oil of lavender, and four pounds of tallow. Mix the whole thoroughly together, and make it into forty pills, or balls, and place one of these pills under the pan of each trap when setting it.

26. HOW TO KEEP FLIES AND BOTTS OFF HORSES.—Boil three handfuls of walnut leaves, or smart weed, in three quarts of water; sponge the horse (before going out of the stable) between and upon the ears, neck, flank and legs.

27. TO KEEP HAMS IN SUMMER.—Take $1\frac{3}{4}$ lb. salt—coarse or alum salt is best; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. saltpetre; 1 pt. molasses or 1 lb. brown sugar; one teaspoonful saleratus. Let these be added to 1 gal. water, and the amount increased in the same proportions to make the quantity required. Bring the liquor to a boil, taking care to skim just before it begins to boil. Let the pickle cool, and pour it over the meat until entirely covered. The meat should be packed in clean, tight casks, and should remain in the pickle six or seven weeks, when it will be fit to smoke.

28. How to Cause Fruit and Vegetables to Grow to an Enormous Size.—Watering with a solution of sulphate of iron, the most wonderful fecundity has been attained. Pear-trees and beans, which have been submitted to this treatment, have nearly doubled in the size of their productions, and a noticeable improvement has been remarked in their flavor.

29. HOW TO KEEP MILK FROM SOURING.—Add a little sub-carbonate of soda, or of potash. This, by combining with and neutralizing the acetic acid formed, has the desired effect, and keeps the milk from turning

sooner than it otherwise would. The addition is perfectly harmless, and does not injure the taste.

30. HOW TO KEEP EGGS FRESH.—Jayne's liquid (expired patent) is thus made: Take a bushel of lime, 2 lb. of salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of cream of tartar, and water sufficient to form a solution strong enough to float an egg. In this liquid, it is stated, eggs may be preserved for two years.

31. How to Make Cucumber Vines Bear Five Crops in One Season.—When a cucumber is taken from the vine, let it be cut with a knife, leaving about the eighth of an inch of the cucumber on the stem, then slit the stem with a knife from the end to the vine, leaving a small portion of the cucumber on each division, and on each separate slit there will be a new cucumber as large as the first.

32. Easy Way to Keep Apples from Freezing.—They may be kept in the attic with impunity throughout the winter, by simply covering them over with a linen cloth; be sure you have *linen*, for woollen or other cloth is of *no avail*.

33. TO INCREASE THE LAYING OF HENS.—The best method is to mix with their food, every other day, about a teaspoon of ground cayenne pepper to each dozen fowl.

34. TO MAKE BUTTER KEEP.—Powder finely and mix together 2 parts of the best salt, 1 of loaf sugar, and 1 of nitre. To each pound of butter, well cleansed from the milk, add 1 oz. of this compound. It should not be used under a month.

35. TO PREVENT THE SMOKING OF LAMPS.—Soak the wick in strong vinegar, and dry it well before you use it.

36. HOW TO MAKE LAMP WICKS INDESTRUCTIBLE.—Steep common wicks in a concentrated aqueous solution of tungstate of soda, and then dry thoroughly in an oven.

37. TO PREVENT CHIMNEYS FROM CRACKING.—Put the chimneys into cold water and gradually heat it until it boils, then let it as gradually cool.

38. How to Keep Fruit and Vegetables in any Vessel Cheaply.—FOR FRUITS AND BERRIES of all kinds, including apples, apricots, cherries, peaches, pears and plums, and blackberries, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, etc. Take the fruit as soon after being picked as possible; see that it is sound and clean; pack closely in a jar, keg or bottle; shake it down well so as to completely fill the vessel, and cover with the following solution: 36 grains salasylic acid; alcohol, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; white sugar, 6 oz.; soft water, 1 quart.

FOR VEGETABLES, such as asparagus, beans, cauliflower, corn, cucumbers, peas, tomatoes and, in fact, any perishables. Place in any kind of vessel and cover with the following: 1 oz. acid, 1 gill alcohol, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. saltpetre, 1 pound salt. 4 gallons soft water.

39. HOW TO TAME WILD HORSES.—Take oil of cummin, oil of rhodium and horse castor. Keep separate in air-tight bottles. Rub a little of the oil of cummin on your hand and approach the horse on the windward side, so that he can smell the cummin. The horse will then let you come up to him without trouble. Rub your hand gently on the horse's nose, getting a little on it. He will then follow you. Give him a little of the castor on a piece of loaf sugar or apple; get a few drops of the rhodium on his tongue, and he is your servant. He will follow you like a pet dog.

40. TO CURE DEAFNESS.—An eminent physician says: “Take sassafras oil, 5 drops; sweet oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Mix, and drop into the ear once or twice a day.”

✓ **41. TO REMOVE SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.**—Fresh burnt lime, 16 oz.; pearl-ash, 2 oz.; sulphuret of potash, 2 oz. Reduce them to fine powder in a mortar, and then put it into closely corked phials. For use, the part must be first soaked in warm water, then a little of the powder made into a paste must be immediately applied. Should it irritate the skin, wash it off with hot water or vinegar.

42. BUST DEVELOPER AND EXPANDER.—Equals parts of olive oil and milk; apply two or three times daily. Rub in well with upward motion.

43. SOLID MUCILAGE PENCILS.—Dissolve gum arabic in hot water to form a syrupy liquid, add a little clove oil and thicken with powdered gum dextrine; mould and dry slowly.

44. INK AT 5c. A QUART.—Take half an ounce of extract of logwood and ten grains of bi-chromate of potash, and dissolve them in a quart of hot rain water. When cold, pour it into a glass bottle, and leave it uncorked for a week or two. Exposure to the air is indispensable. The ink is then made, and has cost five to ten minutes' labor, and about three cents, besides the bottle. The ink is at first an intense steel blue, but becomes quite black..

45. LIQUID GLUE.—To one ounce of borax in one pint of boiling water, add two ounces of shellac, and boil until the shellac is dissolved.

46. LAUNDRY BLUEING AT 7c. A GALLON.—Dissolve indigo sulphate in cold water, and filter.

47. CARPET SOAP.—Take a pail of cold water and add to it a gill of ox-gall. Rub it into the carpet with a soft brush. It will raise a lather, which must be washed off with clear cold water. Rub dry with a clean cloth. Weak solutions of alum or soda are used for reviving the colors.

48. WALL PAPER COMPOUND.—Take one cup of Powdered Prepared Whiting, and three cups of ordinary wheat flour. Break all lumps and mix together thoroughly, and sift. Now add water until you bring it to a stiff dough. Be very careful about this—*don't get your dough wet or sticky, or it won't work*. When you have it good and stiff, it is ready for use. Take a dry, soft rag and wipe off the loose dirt, and with a small lump of your dough make a long stroke on the wall and you will remove the dirt. At every stroke, you must knead the dough in your hand so that the dirt will be driven into it—one or two squeezes will do it. Should you find paper with grease marks, or marks like where people rest their heads, take pipe clay and mix it with water until it looks like thick cream, and lay it on the spot, and next day, when it is dry, remove it with a knife or brush.

The above is very simple and easy, and never fails in the hands of one who will follow the instructions carefully.

49. WHITE ENAMEL PAINT.—Take of tin, prepared by aquafortis, and red lead, each 1 oz. white pebble-stone, or natural crystal, 2 oz.; nitre, 1 oz.; arsenic, 1 drachm, with equal parts of flux, or more or less, as the softness or opacity may require; melt together, calcine, or use raw.

50. FLESH BUILDER.—CELERY MALT.—Take of malt three parts, extract of celery one part; mix. Take a spoonful after meals.

51. TOOTH POWDER.—Prepared chalk mixed with half its weight to an equal weight of cuttle fish bone and aromatized, or not, with 8 or 10 drops of oil of cloves, or with 5 or 6 drops each of the oils of cloves and cassia, or with 1 dram. of orris root per oz. A simple and really excellent tooth powder for frequent use.

52. CHEWING GUM.—Paraffin with a little olive oil and glycerine may be melted together for a chewing gum. The exact mixture will vary with the season, etc.

**53. TO PREVENT WINDOWS FROM FROST-
ING IN WINTER.**—A thin coat of pure glycerine applied to both sides of the glass will prevent any moisture forming thereon, and will stay until it collects so much dust that it cannot be seen through. Surveyors can use it to advantage on their instruments in foggy weather. In fact, it can be used anywhere to prevent moisture from forming on anything, and locomotive engineers will find it particularly useful in preventing the accumulation of steam as well as frost on their windows during the cold weather.

54. CURE FOR PILES.—Powdered nutgall, 2 dram.; camphor, 1 dram.; melted wax, 1 oz ; tincture of opium, 2 dram. Mix.

55. CHEAP FIRE KINDLER.—60 parts melted resin and 40 parts tar, in which the wood is dipped for a moment.

56. How to Make a Superior Fuel Cheaply.—Mix coal, charcoal, or saw dust, 1 part; sand of any kind, 2 parts; marl or clay, 1 part; in quantity as thought proper. Make the mass up wet into balls of a convenient size, and when the fire is sufficiently strong, place these balls, according to their size, a little above the bar, and they will produce a heat considerably more intense than common fuel,

and insure a saving of one-half the quantity of coals. A fire thus made up will require no stirring nor fresh fuel for ten hours.

57. WATER-PROOF COMPOUND FOR SHOES.—

A liquid known in the trade as Delphineum, is for preserving boots and shoes, and rendering them water proof. One small bottle is said to be sufficient for 180 pairs of boots. In using it a few drops are put on with a sponge, which produces a beautiful deep black luster which will stand water. The liquid is a solution of 10 grm. of dark shellac in 50 grm. of alcohol, to which $\frac{1}{2}$ grm. of lampblack and 60 drops of fish oil have been added.

58. SHOE AND FURNITURE POLISH.—Another

kind of shoe blacking is made by melting 20 parts of beeswax, or cerasine, 30 parts of spermaceti, and 350 parts of spirits of turpentine, with 20 parts of asphalt varnish, and add 10 parts of borax, 10 parts of lampblack, 10 parts of Prussian blue, and 5 parts of nitro-benzol.

59. TO CLEAN KID GLOVES.—Apply common gazo-line with a clean cloth. Operate out of door or in an open room, free from fire, or striking matches, to prevent explosion.

60. TO ARREST FERMENTATION.—Mix together 14 lb. of mustard seed with 1 lb. cloves, and bruise them well without drying. The second may be used for wine and beer as well as cider.

61. CURES CONSTIPATION.—Corn meal, one table-spoon stirred up in sufficient cold water to drink well, and drank in the morning, immediately after rising, has, with perseverance, cured many bad cases. Or, a fresh egg beaten in a gill of water and drank on rising in the morning,

and at each meal, for a week or ten days, has cured obstinate cases. It might be increased to two or three at a time, as the stomach will bear.

62. HOW TO CORN BEEF.—There are many recipes. We give one. To each gallon of water add $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. saltpetre, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. potash. Boil, skim, and when cold pour over the meat.

63. HOW TO ARREST BLEEDING.—Alum (powdered), 1 part; gum tragacanth, 1 part; tannin (tannic acid), 1 part. Used to stop local bleeding, a little being sprinkled or pressed on the part.

64. CURE OF OFFENSIVE BREATH.—The odor may be corrected by washing out the mouth with Condy's fluid, and by taking the following draught twice a day:—Chlorate of potash, 15 grains; water, 1 ounce.

65. HOW TO CAN CORN.—The corn, after removing from the cob, is filled into the clean cans so as to leave no air spaces. These are placed in a large oven, or other air-tight vessel, and subjected to hot steam under pressure. The harder the corn, the longer the exposure required to cure it; it is said that in some cases as much as eight hours is requisite, but usually much less than this. A large vessel of boiling water, in which the cans are immersed, may be used instead of the steam oven, but is not so effective. On removal from the oven or water bath, as the case may be, each can (they must be filled to the cover with fruit) has the cap with a very small hole tapped in its center immediately soldered on. As soon thereafter as the can stops blowing, as the escape of steam and air through the vent is termed, the hole is quickly soldered. This must be done before the air begins to enter.

66. Best External Remedy for Rheumatism and all Severe Sprains and Pains.—Half pint each of turpentine and pure cider vinegar, to which add one egg and shake well. Rub the affected parts thoroughly.

67. How to Remove Warts and Tumors Painlessly.—Arsenious acid, 1 part; sulphate of morphine, 1 part; calomel, 8 parts; powdered gum arabic, 48 parts. This is to be sprinkled over the cuticle daily, the surface of which has been previously denuded by knife or blister.

68. HOW TO PREPARE KALSOMINE.—Soak 1 lb. of white glue overnight, then dissolve it in boiling water and add 20 lbs. of Paris white, diluting with water until the mixture is of the consistency of rich milk. To this any tint can be given that is desired.

69. To Prevent Scars after Burns or any Injury.—The cicatrices, scars or marks left by various diseases, burns or wounds of divers kinds, are often less obstinately permanent than is generally supposed, and from some facts which have been lately noticed, it is thought that their prevention or removal in many cases may be accomplished by some mild but effectual antiseptic.

The following is a convenient formula: Borax, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; salicylic acid, 12 grn.; glycerine, 3 drm.; rose water, 6 oz. Make a lotion.

70. CURE FOR TAPEWORM.—Forbid the patient to take any breakfast the day on which it is intended to remove the worm, and give him a large dose of Rochelle salts the preceding night. In the morning, give him the following at one dose: Bark of pomegranate root, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; pumpkin seed, $\frac{1}{2}$ drm.; ethereal extract of male fern, 1 drm.; powdered ergot, $\frac{1}{2}$ drm.; powdered gum arabic, 2 drm.; Croton oil, 2 drops. The pomegranate bark and pumpkin seed are thoroughly bruised, and, with the ergot, boiled in 8 oz. of water for fifteen minutes, then strained through a coarse cloth. The Croton oil is first well rubbed up with the acacia and extract of male fern, and then formed into an emulsion with the decoction. The worm is expelled

alive and entire within two hours. No unpleasant effect follows.

71. HOW TO PETRIFY WOOD.—Wood may be petrified by placing it in the following mixture after the ebullition has ceased: Equal parts chalk pebbles powder, white vinegar, gem salt, and rock alum. Mix well.

72. POLISH FOR FINGER NAILS.—Peroxide of tin (putty powder), 6 oz.; tragacanth, in powder, 6 gr.; glycerine, 4 drm.; rose water, q. s. Mix and make into a paste. Color with ammoniacal carmine solution.

73. HOW TO KEEP CIDER.—Place in each barrel immediately on making: mustard, 4 oz.; salt, 1 oz.; ground chalk, 1 oz. Shake well.

When the cider has reached the flavor required, add 1 to 2 tumblers of grated horseradish to each barrel of cider.

74. Cheap and Superior Dressing for Tan or Russet Shoes.—Take the juice of a lemon or the inside of a banana skin. Rub on and polish with any rag or brush.

75. STOMACH BITTERS.—European gentian root, 1½ oz.; orange peel, 2½ oz.; cinnamon, ¼ oz.; anise seed, ½ oz.; coriander seed, ½ oz.; cardamon seed, ½ oz.; unground Peruvian bark, ½ oz.; gum kino, ¼ oz. Bruise all these articles, and put them into the best alcohol, 1 pint; let it stand a week and pour off the clear tincture; then boil the dregs a few minutes in 1 quart of water, strain, and press out all the strength; now dissolve loaf sugar, 1 pound, in the hot liquid, adding 3 quarts cold water, and mix with spirit tincture first poured off, or you can add these, and let it stand on the dregs if preferred.

76. Cure for Headache and all Neuralgic Pains.—Opodeldoc, spirits of wine, sal ammoniac, equal parts To be applied as any other lotion.

77. For Tetter, Ringworms and Scaldheads.—One pound simple cerate; sulphuric acid, one quarter of a pound. Mix together, and ready for use.

78. WHOOPING COUGH.—Mix $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of ground elecampane root in half a pint of strained honey and half a pint of water. Put them in a glazed earthen pot, and place it in a stone oven, with half the heat required to bake bread. Let it bake until about the consistency of strained honey, and take it out. Administer in doses of a teaspoonful before each meal, to a child; if an adult, double the dose.

79. VINEGAR.—Take 40 gal. of soft water, 6 quarts of cheap molasses, and 6 pounds of acetic acid; put them into a barrel (an old vinegar barrel is best), and let them stand from three to ten weeks, stirring occasionally. Add a little "mother" of old vinegar if convenient. Age improves it.

80. EYE WATER.—Take one pint of rose water, and add one teaspoonful each of spirits of camphor and laudanum. Mix and bottle. To be shaker and applied to the eye as often as necessary. Perfectly harmless.

81. FACE POWDER.—Starch, one pound; oxide of bismuth, four ounces.

82. LATEST METHOD OF EMBALMING.—Mix together five pounds dry sulphate of alumine, one quart of warm water, and one hundred grains of arsenious acid. Inject three or four quarts of this mixture into all the vessels of the human body. This applies as well to all animals, birds, fishes, etc.

83. TO BLEACH STRAW HATS.—Straw is bleached by the vapors of sulphur, or a solution of oxalic acid or chloride of lime. It may be dyed with any liquid color.

84. To Prevent Fence Posts from Rotting.—The posts can be prepared for less than two cents a piece. This is the recipe: Take boiled linseed oil and stir it in pulverized charcoal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber, and there is not a man that will live to see it rotten.

85. TO FATTEN CALVES QUICKLY.—Aniseed, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; fenugrec, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; linseed meal, 1 lb. Make it into a paste with milk, and cram them with it.

86. To Prevent Flies from Setting on Picture Frames, Gas Fixtures, etc.—Soak a large bundle of leeks for five or six days in a pail of water, and then wash or sponge the pictures, etc., over with it.

87. HOW TO EAT FIRE.—Anoint your tongue with liquid storax, and you may put hot iron or fire coals into your mouth without burning it. This is a very dangerous trick to be done, and those who practice it ought to use all means they can to prevent danger.

88. TO REMOVE INK SPOTS.—As soon as the accident happens, wet the place with juice of sorrel or lemon, or with vinegar, and the best hard white soap.

89. TO REMOVE FRUIT STAINS FROM CLOTH.—Dip the stained spots of the cloth into milk before washing.

90. COUGH CANDY.—Take equal parts of boneset, spikenard, elecampane, comfrey, and wild cherry bark; make a strong decoction; to every pint of this decoction add molasses, 1 pint; extract of licorice, 4 ounces, and honey, 4 ounces. Boil down to a proper consistency for forming a candy, when add oil of tar, 1 drachm; essence of sassafras, 2 teaspoonfuls. Work it up into a candy form by hand in the usual way. It may be eaten freely.

91. ICE CREAM.—Granulated sugar, $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds; whole eggs, 9; fresh milk, 1 gallon; extract of vanilla, or of any other kind, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Mix sugar and eggs together, using an egg beater; add milk and partly freeze before adding the extract. This will make very nearly two gallons fine ice cream when frozen, and at a much less cost than it can be bought for.

92. To Keep Violin, Guitar and Mandoline Strings from Breaking.—Tune the instrument ready for playing

and apply to the strings equal parts of rosin and glycerine well mixed together. Let stand five minutes and dry with clean cloth. It is said this is of great benefit.

93. To Keep Persons from Biting their Nails.—Dip the fingers in squash or any harmless bitter liquid occasionally.

94. TO MAKE COAL BURN MUCH LONGER.—

Mix coal, charcoal, or saw dust, 1 part; sand of any kind, 2 parts; marl or clay, 1 part; in quantity as thought proper. Make the mass up wet into balls of a convenient size, and when the fire is sufficiently strong, place these balls, according to their size, a little above the bar, and they will produce a heat considerably more intense than common fuel, and insure a saving of one-half the quantity of coals. A fire thus made up will require no stirring nor fresh fuel for ten hours.

95. RUBBER STAMP INK.—Dissolve aniline in hot glycerine, and strain while hot or warm.

96. LEMONADE WITHOUT LEMONS.—Loaf sugar 1 lb.; rub it down finely in a mortar, and add citric acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (tartaric acid will do), and lemon essence, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Continue the trituration until all is intimately mixed, and bottle for use.

97. CHEAP METHOD OF MAKING PAINT—Take skim milk, 2 qts., 8 oz. fresh slaked lime, 6 oz. linseed oil, 2 oz. white Burgundy pitch, 3 lbs. Spanish white. Shake the lime in water, expose it to the air, and mix in about one-quarter of the milk. The oil, in which the pitch is previously dissolved, to be added a little at a time; then the rest of the milk, and afterwards the Spanish white. This quantity is sufficient for thirty square yards, two coats, and costs but a few cents. If other colors are wanted, use, instead of Spanish white, other coloring matter.

98. OIL TO MAKE HAIR CURL.—Olive, 1 pound; oil of origanum, 1 drachm; oil of rosemary, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.

99. POULTICE for BURNS and FROZEN FLESH.

—Indian-meal poultices, covered with young hyson tea, moistened with hot water, and laid over burns or frozen parts, as hot as can be borne, will relieve the pain in five minutes, and blisters, if they have not, will not arise. One poultice is usually sufficient.

100. BARBER'S SHAMPOOING MIXTURE.—Soft water, 1 pint; sal soda, 1 oz.; cream tartar, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Mix and apply to hair.

make white enamel

101. TO STAIN MARBLE, RED OR YELLOW.—Take of tin, prepared by aquafortis, and red lead, each 1 oz.; white pebble stone, or natural crystal, 2 oz.; nitre, 1 oz.; arsenic, 1 drachm, with equal parts of flux, or more or less, as the softness or opacity may require; melt together, calcine, or use raw.**102 To Revive the Cloth and Remove the Shine from Black Suits and Cloth.**—Having cleaned it well, boil two or three ounces of logwood for half an hour. Dip it in warm water and squeeze it dry, then put it into the copper and boil half an hour. Take it out and add a small piece of green copperas, and boil it another half hour. Hang it in the air for an hour or two, then rinse it in two or three cold waters, dry it and let it be regularly brushed with a soft brush, over which a drop or two of oil of olives has been rubbed.**103. TO KEEP MAGGOTS FROM TROUBLING SMOKED HAMS, MEAT, ETC.**—Take of vitriol, calcined to whiteness, 1 lb.; sugar of lead, 10 drachms. Rub together and distil.**104. TO SWEETEN THE BREATH.**—Take 2 oz. of terra japonica, half an ounce of sugar candy, both in powder. Grind one drachm of the best ambergris with ten grains of pure musk, and dissolve a quarter of an ounce of clean gum tragacanth in 2 oz. of orange flower water. Mix all together so as to form a paste which roll into pieces of the thickness of a straw. Cut these into pieces, and lay them in clean paper. This is an excellent perfume for those whose breath is disagreeable.

105. TO SPEEDILY RECOVER FROM HYSTERIC FITS.

—Nothing recovers a person sooner out of the hysterick fit than putting the feet and legs in warm water.

106. TO MAKE HORSES' HAIR SMOOTH AND SHINE.

Take crocus metallorum, or liver of antimony, 1 oz.; sprinkle it with water, or mix it with moist bran. This may be given to horses subject to this disorder once a day, among their oats; it relieves the appetite, destroys worms, sweetens the blood against all obstructions, opens the passages and improves tired and lean horses in a great degree; it is also of great service in coughs and shortness of breath. It may be given daily from two to four weeks, and will soon produce a fine coat. The horse may be worked while he is taking the medicine, care being taken not to expose him to wet or cold.

107. TO PREVENT HORSES' FEET FROM BALLING WITH SNOW.

—If the frog in the hoofs of horses and the fetlock be cleaned and well rubbed with soft soap previously to their going out in snowy weather, it will effectually prevent their falling, from what is termed balling the snow. A number of accidents might be prevented by this simple precaution.

108. TO CURE DISTEMPER IN DOGS.—The following prescriptions are each about a dose for a full-grown pointer. They must, of course, be increased or diminished in proportion to the size and strength of the dog.

Take of opium 3 grains, emetic tartar (an invaluable medicine) 5 grains. To be given at night

Repeat the dose every third night till the dog is recovered; taking care to keep him in a warm place, and always fed with a warm liquid diet, such as broth, gruel, etc.

If the nostrils should discharge, have them washed or syringed twice a day with a lotion of alum, or sugar of lead; putting about half an ounce of either to a pint of water.

109. CURE FOR CATTLE SWELLED WITH GREEN FOOD.

—When any of your cattle happen to get swelled with an over feed of clover, frosty turnips, or such like, instead of the usual method of stabbing in the side, apply

a dose of train oil, which, after repeated trials, has been found to prove successful. The quantity of oil must vary according to the age or size of the animal. For a grown-up beast, of an ordinary size, the quantity recommended is about an English pint, which must be administered to the animal with a bottle, taking care, at the same time, to rub the stomach well, in order to make it go down. After receiving this medicine, it must be made to walk about until such time as the swelling begins to subside.

old apple trees

110. TO RESTORE FROST BITTEN PLANTS.—Take fresh made lime from the kiln, slake it well with water, and well dress the tree with a brush, and the insects and moss will be completely destroyed, the outer rind fall off, and a new, smooth, clear, healthy one formed, and the tree assume a most healthy appearance and produce the finest fruit.

III. HOW TO FERTILIZE SEEDS BEFORE PLANTING.

—Charles Miller, son of the celebrated botanist, published a recipe for fertilizing seed, and tried it on wheat, by mixing lime, nitre and pigeons' dung in water, and therein steeping the seed. The produce of some of these grains is stated at 60, 70 and 80 stems, many of the ears five inches long, and 60 corns each, and none less than 40.

112. TO BOIL POTATOES MEALY EVERY TIME.—Select them of an uniform size, and pour over them cold water, in an uncovered pot, just sufficient to cover them. When this first water nearly boils, pour it off, and replace it with a similar quantity of salted cold water. They will thus be mealy and not cracked. The prongs of a fork will prove when they are done.

113. TO MAKE VEGETABLES COOK TENDER.—When peas, French beans, etc., do not boil easily, it has usually been imputed to the coolness of the season, or to the rains. This popular notion is erroneous. The difficulty of boiling them soft arises from an excess of gypsum imbibed during their growth. To correct this, throw a small quantity of subcarbonate of soda into the pot along with the vegetables.

114. HOW TO MAKE A SICK HORSE DRINK FREELY.

—A horse has a very sweet tooth—when he be unwell and won't drink, mix molasses or coarse brown sugar in the water; he will drink then freely.

115. TO PREVENT SKIN FROM DISCOLORING AFTER A BRUISE.—Rub over with table butter.

116. CURE FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.—Wet a towel and lay on back of neck with a dry cloth over it. Often better than an opiate. Sleep in dark room.

117. TO MAKE COAL FIRE BURN BRIGHTLY.—Throw on a small handful of salt.

118. TO CATCH WILD DUCKS AND GEESE.—Soak corn in alcohol, and take them while drunk.

119. TO REMOVE THE SMOKE FROM MICA OF STOVE WINDOWS.—Wash with vinegar a little diluted.

120. TO CURE STAMMERING.—If not caused by malformation of organs. Read aloud for two hours a day for three months with the teeth closed.

121. TO PREVENT PASTRY AND BREAD FROM SCORCHING WHILE BAKING.—Keep a dish of hot water in oven.

122. TO COOK TENDER, MEAT OR FOWL.—Add a teaspoonful of vinegar to the water in which they are boiled.

123. TO MAKE A PIANO CASE LOOK FRESH AND NEW.—Mix one part of olive oil and four parts of turpentine. Apply with cheese cloth dampened in wood alcohol.

124. TO MAKE SOILED NECKTIES CLEAN AND BRIGHT AS NEW.—Use crude ammonia instead of soap. For neckties, take teaspoonful of hartshorn to cup of water, If much soiled, repeat the washing.

125. WASH FOR ARM PITS.—One quart of spring water; tincture of myrrh, 1 oz.; sulphate of zinc, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Mix and sponge.

126. HOW TO EFFECTUALLY PROTECT THE THROAT AGAINST COAL, NIGHT AIR, AND HOARSENESS.—A half-dollar's worth of ordinary benzoinol and a large atomizer will do the work for six months. Fill the atomizer and thoroughly coat the nasal cavity membranes with a spray of the oily liquid, and then atomize the throat. It takes but a minute, and one application does for twelve hours.

127. BLEEDING OF NOSE.—From whatever cause, may generally be stopped by putting a plug of lint into the nostrils; if this does not do, apply a cold lotion to the forehead; raise the head, and place over it both arms, so that it will rest on the hands; dip the lint plug, *slightly moistened*, into some powdered gum arabic, and plug the nostrils again; or dip the plug into equal parts of powdered gum arabic and alum, and plug the nose. Or the plug may be dipped in Friar's balsam, or tincture of kino. Heat should be applied to the feet; and, in obstinate cases, the sudden shock of a cold key, or cold water poured down the spine, will often instantly stop the bleeding. If the bowels are confined, take a purgative.

128. TO CURE BOILS.--Apply a little Venice turpentine; or an equal quantity of soap and brown sugar well mixed; or a plaster of honey and flour; or of figs; or a little saffron in a white bread poultice; or a tablespoon of yeast in a glass of water, twice a day. Take an aperient.

129. INFLAMMATION OF BREASTS.—The breast of females are sometimes inflamed, swelled and subject to abscesses. In mothers these affections are painful, and prevent the flow of milk. A swelling in the breast may be reduced by applying the bitter-sweet ointment, and the adhesive strengthening plaster. If there be a chill, it must be removed by respiration. For this purpose take the sudorific powder. Also, take 1 teaspoon of best rum, 1 teaspoon of ginger, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of cayenne pepper; boil for four

or five minutes, and thicken with coarse flour, or ground elm bark, or slippery elm; put a little oil upon the breast, then apply the poultice, and repeat three or four times. It generally cures. If the pain be excessive, add a small quantity of laudanum to the poultice. This generally cures.

In hard swelling of the breast, rub with sweet oil, or friction with soap liniment; 1 dr. of compound tincture of iodine to each ounce will render it more effectual. The bowels should be kept gently open, to subdue the fever.

130. TREATMENT FOR CANCER.—Chloride of bromine, 3 parts; chloride of zinc, 2 parts; chloride of gold and antimony, each 1 part; made into a thick paste with powdered licorice root. This preparation should be made in an open place on account of the gases which are disengaged.

Internal remedy to prevent a relapse:

Chloride of bromine, 2 drops; powder of the seeds of water fenel, 23 grs.; extract of hemlock (*Conium Maculatum*), 12 grs.; mix and divide into 20 pills; one to be taken daily for two months, and after that, two pills daily for a month or two longer, one night and morning after meals.

131. DELIRIUM TREMENS.—To OBTAIN SLEEP.—Give an emetic of ipecacuanha, then give 15 to 18 grs. of the same every 2 hours, using the shower bath, and giving all the beef tea the patient desires.

STIMULATING ANODYNE.—Sulphate of quinine, 12 grs.; sulphate of morphine, 1 gr.; mix and divide into 6 powders. **DOSE**—One powder every hour.

132. DYSENTERY.—To cure, give gentle emetics, and mild purgatives, if needful. The “neutralizing mixture” is of great efficacy—a tablespoon per hour. Should inflammation continue, give an injection: as, milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.; mucilage of slippery elm bark, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.; treacle, $\frac{1}{4}$ pt.; olive oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ a wine glass, and a teaspoon of salt. This affords great relief. Keep up a gentle perspiration by the sudorific powders, or by the application of hot bricks. If there be local pain, foment with a decoction of vinegar, hops, tansy, horehound and catnip. Give warm diluents and mucilaginous drinks, and if putrescence appears give yeast in a decoction of logwood.

Prepare chalk, $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.; compound powder of gum dragon.

2½ drs.; aromatic confection, 1 dr.; tincture of catechu and of kino, 2 drs., each; laudanum, ½ dr.; aromatic spirit of ammonia, 1½ drs., and cinnamon water, 2 or 4 ozs. DOSE. Two tablespoons every three hours. Or, simmer 1 oz. of blackberry root bark, and 2 ozs. of raspberry leaves in a quart of water for 40 minutes, strain and add 1½ ozs. of tincture of myrrh and a little sugar. Take a wine glass every half hour. It seldom fails.

Butter just churned is said to be a sure cure; it must be unsalted, and clarified over the fire. Two tablespoons several times a day.

133. HOW TO MAKE ICE LAST LONGER IN REFRIGERATOR.

—To keep ice, wrap it in old newspapers. Better than old blankets, and less trouble.

134. HOW TO TELL SEX OF EGGS.—The eggs containing the germ of males have wrinkles on their smaller ends, while female eggs are smooth at the extremities.

135. TO LENGTHEN EYE LASHES.—Clip the split ends with a pair of scissors about once a month. Mothers perform the operation on their children, both male and female, when they are mere infants, watching the opportunity whilst they sleep. The practice never fails to produce the desired effect.

136. TO SOFTEN WATER.—Wood ashes form a good lye for softening water, but care must be taken that they should be all wood.

HARD.—Boil it, and expose it to the atmosphere. Add a little carbonate of soda.

137. TO PREVENT WETTING THE BED.—Take of infusion of quassa, 6 ozs.; quinine, 6 grains.; diluted sulphuric acid, 30 drops; mix. A dessert or tablespoon to be given three times a day, in water, to children from five to ten years of age. When the accident proceeds from worms the cause must be removed by the means recommended under "Worms," which see.

138. ERYSIPelas WASH.—Take sugar of lead, 2 drachms; plaster Paris, 2 drachms; tincture of opium, 2 ounces; tincture of catechu, 2 ounces; water, 12 ounces; mix and apply.

139. HOT WATER FOR THE HEART.—Dr. A. Paggi records the following observation: He states that in Paris he saw a case in which, under the inhalation of chloroform, the heart ceased to beat, and artificial respiration for ten minutes failed to restore circulation, when Dr. Labbe dipped a cloth in boiling water and applied it in the region of the heart, with the result of immediately restoring the action of that organ.

140. VOMITING IN PREGNANCY.—Take bromide of potass., 2 drachms; aqua cinnamon, 3 ounces. DOSE.—Dessertspoonful after meals.

141. CEMENT FOR GLASS.—Dissolve fine glue in strong acetic acid to form a thin paste.

142. TO EXTERMINATE RED ANTS.—Grease a plate with lard, and set it where the insects abound. They prefer lard to anything else, and will forsake sugar for it. Place a few sticks around the plate for the ants to climb up on. Occasionally turn the plate bottom up over the fire, and the ants will fall in with the melting lard. Reset the plate, and in a short time you will catch them all. Powdered borax sprinkled around the infested places will exterminate both red and black ants.

143. TO PURIFY WATER IN CISTERNS.—Two ounces of permanganate of potassa thrown in a cistern will render the foulest water sweet and pure.

144. HOW TO FATTEN HORSES.—Many good horses devour large quantities of hay and grain and yet continue poor, and the more they eat the poorer they appear to grow. The fault is, that the food is not properly assimilated. If the usual feed has been unground grain and hay, nothing but a change will make any desirable change in the appearance of the animal. In case oil meal cannot be obtained

readily, mingle a bushel of flax seed with a bushel of barley, one of oats, and another bushel of Indian corn, and let it be ground into fine meal. This will be a fair proportion for all his feed. Or the meal or barley, oats and corn, in equal quantities, may at first be procured and $\frac{1}{4}$ of all cake mingled with it when the meal is sprinkled on cut feed. Feed 2 or 3 quarts of the mixture 3 times daily with a peck of cut hay and straw. If the horse will eat that amount greedily, let the quantity be gradually increased, until he will eat 4, 5 or 6 quarts at every feeding 3 times a day. So long as the animal will eat this allowance the quantity may be increased a little every day. But always avoid the practice of allowing the horse to stand at a rack well filled with hay. In order to fatten a horse that has run down in flesh, the groom should be very particular to feed the animal no more than he will eat up clean and lick his manger for more.

145. REMEDY FOR BALKY HORSES.—Whirl him rapidly round till he is giddy. In order to do this take him from the vehicle. Don't let him step out, hold him to the smallest possible circle. It will not take more than a couple of doses to effectually cure him.

146. TO PREVENT HENS FROM SITTING.—Put in a trough sufficient water to make a depth of one inch; place the hen therein, and cover the top for about a day. The trough should be deep enough to allow the hen to stand up.

147. CHICKEN CHOLERA.—Take alum, 2 ounces; resin, 2 ounces; copperas, 2 ounces; lac sulphur, 2 ounces; cayenne pepper, 2 ounces. Pulverize, then mix three tablespoonfuls of the powder with one quart corn meal, and dampen for use.

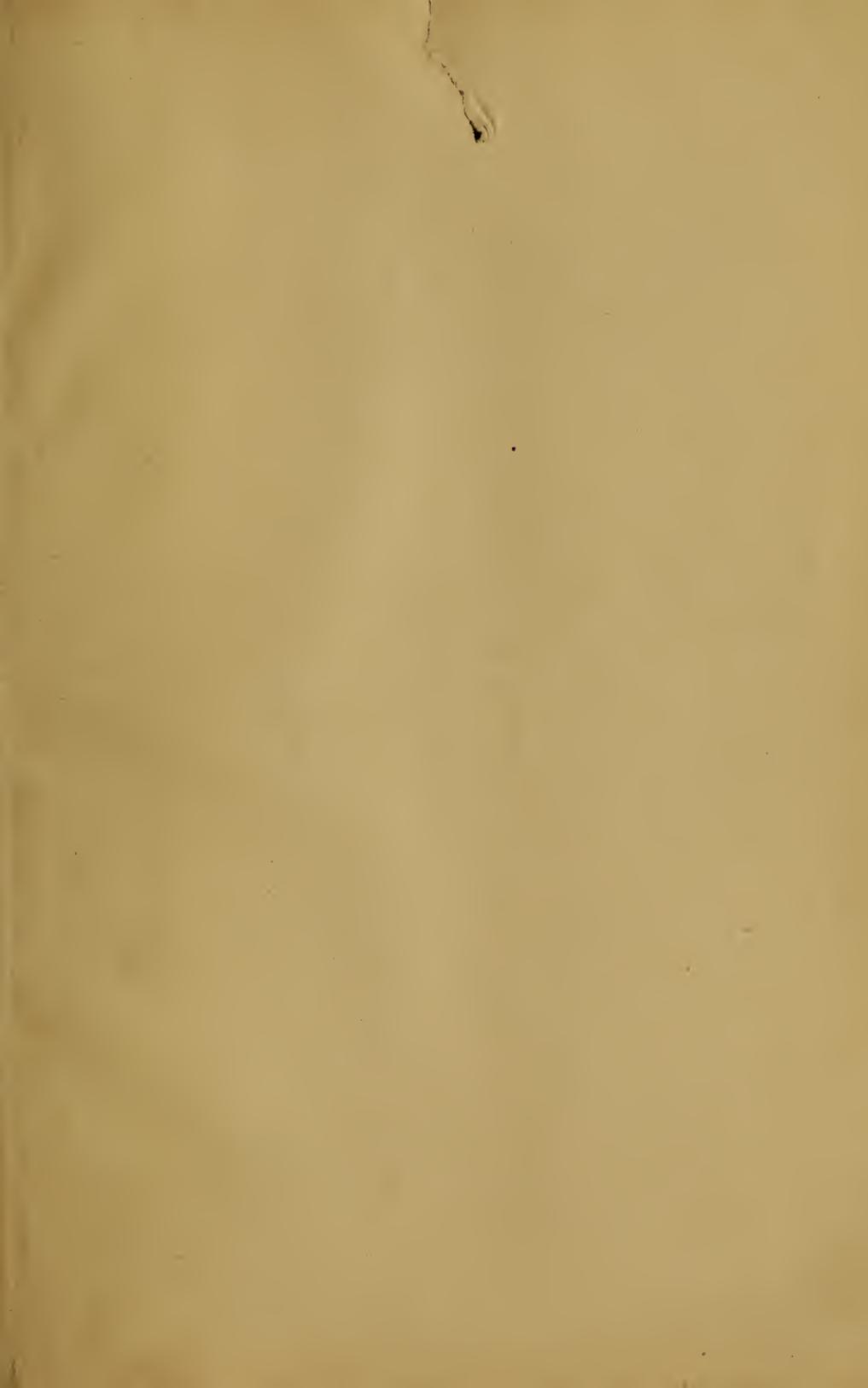
148. TO KEEP SWINE HEALTHY.—Erect a pen in your *hog lot* about eight by ten, and three feet high, made out of common rails; cover this with plank so as to protect from rain or snow; in this pen place *slack coal* (can be procured at any coal shaft), and *common salt*; half bushel of salt to five bushels of coal, mix it as you fill your pen.

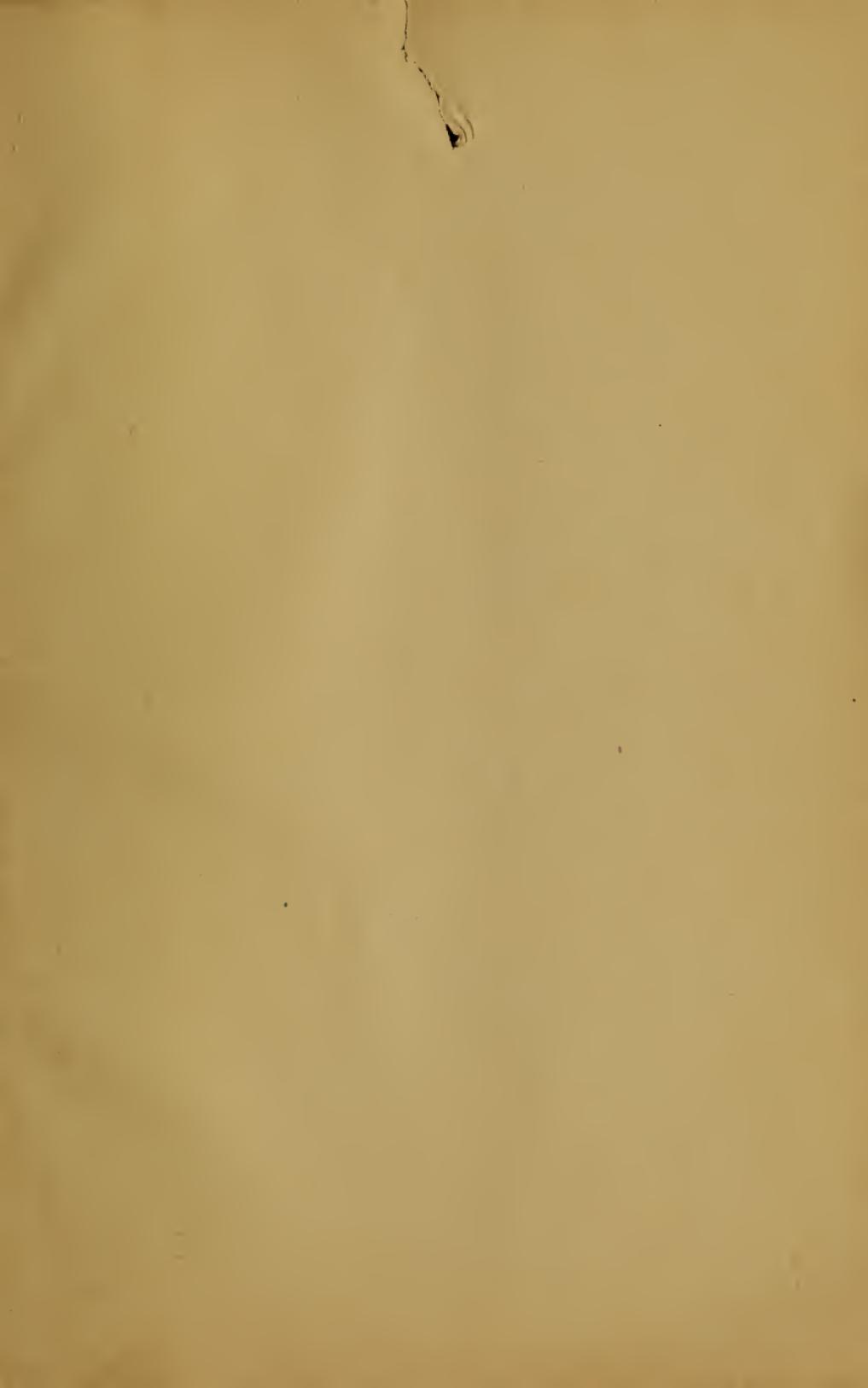
The hogs will eat this preparation continually. After the preparation has stood in the air some time, it will become compact, so that you can remove the rails from around it, and the hogs will continue to devour the preparation. Keep a careful watch over them, and if at any time some of them should have a cough, or do not partake of the food in a proper manner, or seem to droop around, --all animals in this condition should be removed from the lot at once, and placed where they could not communicate in any manner. Prepare another pen to hold coal, etc., in another lot, and change your hogs from one lot to the other three or four times a week or oftener. This is to prohibit them from sleeping in the same beds.

Feed your hogs that are ill, warm, light diet, prohibiting all grain, and keep a portion of salt and cayenne pepper in the pen continually. We do not believe in allowing hogs to sleep around straw stacks, or other warm buildings in the spring—this is a breeder of disease—you had better place them in an open lot.

149. WATERING PLANTS WITH HOT WATER.—Careful experiments demonstrate that sickly potted plants, even some that have almost died, can be greatly benefited, and sometimes, indeed, entirely restored to vigor, by applying to them warm instead of cold water. In certain cases, oleanders which have never bloomed, or which have done so only imperfectly, after being treated with lukewarm water, increasing the temperature gradually from 140° to 170° F., produced the most magnificent luxuriance of bloom. Similar results occurred with an old plant of *Hoya*, and also with an India-rubber tree which had nearly withered away. In all these cases the application of water heated to about 110° F., without any other precaution, caused a new and flourishing growth.

150. HOW TO WELD IRON WITHOUT HEATING.—Take equal parts of sulphur and white lead, with a proportion of about one-sixth of borax. When the composition is to be applied it is wet with strong sulphuric acid and a thin layer of it is placed between the two pieces of iron, which are at once pressed together. In five days it will be perfectly dry, all traces of the cement having vanished, and the work having every appearance of welding.





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